

CAREX LENTICULARIS Michx., var. **eucycla**, n. var., a forma typica recedit perigyniis late ovalibus vel suborbicularibus utroque rotundatis, 1.8 mm. longis; squamis ♀ breviter oblongis vel suborbicularibus 1.5–2 mm. longis.

Differing from typical *C. lenticularis* in having the perigynia broad-oval or suborbicular and rounded to base and apex, 1.8 mm. long; scales of the pistillate spikes short-oblong or suborbicular, 1.5–2 mm. long.—NEWFOUNDLAND: gravelly margin of Birchy Pond Stream, East Branch of the Humber, *Fernald & Wiegand*, nos. 2826, 2833 (TYPE in Gray Herb.).— In typical *C. lenticularis* the ovate to narrowly elliptical perigynia are acutish at base and apex and 2.2–3 mm. long, and the scales are distinctly longer than in the rounder-fruited variety from central Newfoundland. Var. *eucycla* in its short roundish perigynia suggests var. *paullifructus* Kükenthal, described from the state of Washington; but that is said to have the pistillate scales with broad white-hyaline margins, while var. *eucycla* has the fuscous scales with extremely narrow or almost imperceptible pale margins.

### SOME MAINE PLANTS.

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THE following plants, collected for the most part during the summer of 1912, have been of special interest to me and the localities for some of them are, I think, worth recording.

EUPHRASIA AMERICANA Wettst. I have been interested in watching this plant, which has occupied the same locality — a country roadside a half mile south of Clinton Village — for ten years. The area covered does not appear to vary, nor have I been able to find other stations in the region. My herbarium specimens were collected August 19, 1904, August 4, 1909, and August 11, 1911.

PODOSTEMON CERATOPHYLLUM Michx. I found this plant first in the summer of 1909 in a brook in Winslow. Its strange appearance entirely baffled me at the time. I believe it was then the second station in Maine. I collected it again in the same brook, which is an outlet for Pattee Pond in Winslow, on July 11, 1912. It was growing closely adhering to the stones in the shallow water.



*POTENTILLA FRUTICOSA* L. was collected in a pasture at Pittsfield, on July 23, 1912, and in a pasture in Center Minot on August 14, 1912. Before this time I had not seen the plant in any of the towns near Clinton.

*PRUNUS VIRGINIANA* L., var. *LEUCOCARPA* Wats. This was growing beside a country road in West Minot. I collected on August 14, 1912. The amber-colored fruit was entirely new to me. It has been known in this locality for thirty years at least.

*PYCNANTHEMUM VIRGINIANUM* (L.) Durand & Jackson. At a distance this had the appearance of a white aster. I collected it on August 27, 1912, in a field near woods one mile south of Clinton Village. This was an entirely new plant for this locality.

*UTRICULARIA*. During the meeting of the Josselyn Botanical Society at Gardiner in 1912, while on a trip to Nahumkeag pond in Pittston, I found three *Utriculariae*. *U. vulgaris*, L. was growing in the shallow water at the west side of the pond. *U. purpurea* Walt. was found in a similar situation, though but a single plant. *U. gibba* L. was growing on small islands near the same shore. These plants were about 3 cm. high. All three species were collected August 9, 1912.

#### WAKEFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

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*CALAMAGROSTIS PICKERINGII* Gray, var. **debilis** (Kearney) n. comb. *C. breviseta debilis* Kearney, U. S. Dept. Agric. Div. Agrost. Bull. xi. 25 (1898). In Newfoundland we became very familiar with two pronounced tendencies of *C. Pickeringii*, one of rather coarse habit with spikelets large (4–5 mm. long), a comparatively common plant; the other, the commonest grass of bogs and tundra, with often more slender habit and with spikelets small (2.8–3.6 mm. long). Examination of the material in the Gray Herbarium, and especially of the specimens cited by Kearney, shows that the plant with larger spikelets is true *C. Pickeringii* (of which the type is in the Gray Herbarium), while the plant with smaller spikelets closely matches the duplicate type of *C. breviseta debilis*. The characters emphasized by Kearney, however: "Of softer texture; culms sometimes only 2 dm. high, very slender, less rigid, the uppermost internodes much elongated, usually twice as long as both sheath and blade; leaf-blades thinner and rather lax; panicle small (mostly 4 to 10 cm. long, about 1 cm. wide), con-